

## COMMENTS

This Amendment is submitted subsequently to an RCE filed on December 12, 2007. Claims 19-31 are presently pending in the present application.

### Previous Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103

In paragraph 1 of a final Office Action dated September 10, 2007, cancelled Claim 1 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Kazuo* (Japanese Publication #11-013564 – “*Kazuo*”) in view of *Kobayashi* (U.S. Patent No. 6,917,824 – “*Kobayashi*”).

*Kobayashi* was cited for teaching “the first component” (of a cell phone that is plugged into a PC card slot in a laptop) being allowed to be “selectively rotated...to reposition the antenna” (on the cell phone) “to achieve optimal reception.” Figure 2C of *Kobayashi* shows a cell phone that can open up to an obtuse angle. Cited col. 7, line 5 to col. 8, line 22 of *Kobayashi* states:

In a function by the first hinge unit 14, as illustrated in FIG. 2C, when an angle between the first housing 11 and the second housing 12 is not larger than  $\theta_1$ , a closing force (torque in the closed direction) for making the angle between the first and the second housings 11 and 12 be 0.degree., as illustrated in FIG. 2A, namely, a closing force (torque in the closed direction) for transferring the folding portable telephone into the closed condition (folded condition) is applied by the first hinge unit 14. Further, in a function by the first hinge unit 14, as illustrated in FIG. 2C, when an angle between the first housing 11 and the second housing 12 is not smaller than  $(\alpha - \theta_2)$ , an opening force (torque in the opened direction) for making the angle between the first and the second housings 11 and 12 be  $\alpha$ . (for example.  $\alpha = 160.\text{degree.}$ ), as illustrated in FIG. 2B, namely, an opening force (torque in the opened direction) for transferring the folding portable telephone into the opened condition is applied by the first hinge unit 14. Herein, in the opened condition illustrated in FIG. 2B, an edge portion 11e of the first housing 11 connected to the hinge portion 13 and an edge portion 12e of the second housing 12 connected to the hinge portion 13 collide with each other. The opening force is thereby suppressed so that the angle between the first and the second housings 11 and 12 may not become larger than  $\alpha$ . Moreover, in the free stop function by the first hinge unit 14, as illustrated in FIG. 2C, when an angle  $\beta$ . between the first housing 11 and the second housing 12 is in a range between  $\theta_1$  and  $(\alpha - \theta_2)$ , namely, in a range

( $\theta_1 < \beta < (\alpha - \theta_2)$ ), a torque for keeping the angle  $\beta$  is applied by the first hinge unit 14.

Thus, the first hinge unit 14 is capable of rotating the second housing 12 from the first angle position indicating the angle formed by the second housing 12 of 0.degree. (the closed condition) to a predetermined second angle position indicating the angle formed by the second housing 12 of  $\alpha$ . (the opened condition). Further, the first hinge unit 14 is capable of keeping one of the first angle position, the second angle position, and a third angle position indicating the angle formed by the second housing 12 of  $\beta$ .

Thus, the cited passage teaches that when an open angle is sufficiently small, the phone will snap shut, and when the open angle is sufficiently large, the phone will stay in a snapped open position.

New exemplary **Claim 19** teaches a “method of optimizing wireless reception at a computer” (supported in the original specification on page 6, line 3). The method comprises: “coupling a cell phone to a PC card socket of a computer” (supported on page 5, lines 26-27), wherein the cell phone comprises: “a first component” (supported on page 10, line 2), “a fixed external antennae extending away from the first component” (element 422 in Figure 4d of the original patent application), “a second component permanently hinged to the first component by a hinge” (see page 10, line 3), “wherein the hinge allows the first component to be selectively rotated about the hinge” (supported on page 6, lines 1-2), “a keypad in the first component, the keypad allowing entry of a telephone number to be called to connect to a computer network” (supported in the original patent application on page 10, lines 4-5), and “a connector in the second component, the connector in the second component being adapted to be directly physically inserted into the PC card socket in the computer” (supported in the original application on page 10, lines 6-7); determining if reception quality by the cell phone is inadequate (supported in the original application on page 5, line 27 to page 6, lines 3); and repositioning the first component by rotating the first component about the hinge until the fixed external antennae achieves optimal wireless reception” (as supported in the original application on page 5, line 27 to page 6, lines 3).

There is no teaching or suggestion in *Kobayashi* or any other cited art of “determining if reception quality by the cell phone is inadequate; and repositioning the first component by rotating the first component about the hinge until the fixed external antennae achieves optimal wireless reception.”

### CONCLUSION

Applicants now respectfully request a Notice of Allowance for all pending claims in the present application.

No extension of time for this response is believed to be necessary. However, in the event an extension of time is required, that extension of time is hereby requested. Please charge any fee associated with an extension of time as well as any other fee necessary to further the prosecution of this application to **IBM CORPORATION DEPOSIT ACCOUNT No. 50-0563**.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. Boice', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

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